

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 1948

DATE DIST. 1 NOV 1949

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

1 LANGUAGE                      Serbo-Croatian

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

## SOME REMARKS ON THE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPY OF BRUCELLOSIS

The author's clinical diagnoses were based on the findings following the examination of 60 brucellosis cases during the past 18 months. He concluded that this disease, which is caused by various bacteriologically different types of brucella, can not be clinically differentiated.

Brucellosis does not indicate specific symptom or pathogenemically clear and fixed syndrome. Each attack displays most varied manifestation both in the clinical picture and in the course and duration.

The author classifies this disease into two basic forms; the first takes a subacute course in which impediments of an allergic nature predominate; the second takes an acutely toxic course and leads to serious organic degenerations. All types of brucellosis, from the abortive to the neurobrucellar, can thus be classified under these two basic forms according to their manifestations.

The diagnosis of this disease depends on the symptomatological knowledge of the particular form, analysis of the blood, agglutination test, blood culture, and allergic reaction. There are other methods of secondary importance or doubtful character.

Up to the present chemotherapy of brucellosis proved unsuccessful; antibiotics (penicillin and streptomycin) also proved ineffective. Vaccinotherapy alone proved effective against brucellosis. The author inaugurated a single application of a highly concentrated vaccine obtained from a stock of a specific type of bacteria. Progress up to the present has been satisfactory. Best results were obtained from the vaccine prepared with the first form; the second basic form proved contraindicative.

- 1 -

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Of the 25 cases treated with the above vaccine 14 were completely cured after a single "shock dose," 4 suffered a relapse lasting from 14 to 40 days before complete and were given two "shock doses," 4 produced no results due to repeated relapses, and 3 afflicted with acute toxic form of brucellosis indicated symptoms of severe organic degeneration.

Similar tests are being carried out to determine the effectiveness of brucella filtrates proposed by US authors. Results from these tests will be reported later.

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- 2 -

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